

Mr. Chairman : It is the unquestioned right of the sovereign people to understand fully, in all

If Spain is justly indebted to the citizens of this Republic, let their demands be properly presented, with the requisite proof, and it is more than probable they will be recognised and paid. But if they are not—if they are rejected—then let her, as we would let Mexico and Central America, know, under similar circumstances, that justice must be done, without evasion, equivocation, or delay. Sir, we are not, I trust, so pitifully weak and so despicable mean as to be compelled to pay a price for the privilege of fair dealing with foreign Powers. As we grant justice to others, so we should require it at their hands; and it is not idle boasting to say that we should never fail to do so.

But all parts of the Constitution must be harmoniously construed; and inasmuch as it where speaks of men as "merchandise," where speaks of them as property, now even speaks of them as slaves, it is doing violence to language, and outraging the rights of the people, to assume that it sanctions the idea that men are or can be property. Indeed, the tenor of the whole instrument is unequivocal, and emphatically Anti-Slavery. It was ordained and established "by the people of the United States," to secure, among other things, "the blessing of liberty to themselves and their posterity." It was to secure those "alienable rights of life, liberty, and the pur-

United States, and by unprejudiced men everywhere.

But even if it were true that these African were "merchandise in the sense of the treaty," it was necessary, said the court—and in the court was unquestionably right—that the claimants should show that "there had been rescue of them on the high seas out of the hands of pirates and robbers." This was not shown; it could not be shown. The negroes were in possession of the *Amistad* at the time she was boarded and captured by the United States marines. Yet, they were claimed under the treaty as "merchandise" which had been rescued out of the hands of pirates and robbers.

jority of the people. Why, sir, the watch-
ers of his friends in the North were, "Buch-
an and free Kansas!" Well, they secured Bu-
chan, but not yet have they secured Free
Kansas; nor is the prospect very encourag-
ing that he whose name was thus linked with
important measure is at all likely to pro-
mote its success. On the contrary, so open,
and utterly indefensible and inexorable
has been his course upon this most impor-
tant question now before the American peo-
ple that the very men who elevated him to the
 Presidency turn away, chagrined and disgusted,
shake off the dust of their feet as a testimony
against him. Well may the President, well

saw the elite of the black and colored city, and among them a lawyer, a minister of the Episcopal church, and an editor of a paper. The house is elegantly furnished, and the dining room forty feet square. At eight o'clock we sat down to tea in an adjoining room on the same floor.

gas-Nebraska act was an "enabling act." For himself, he admits that the conduct of the Territory was violent and unlawful, and that the opponents acted under lawful authority. He advocates the submission of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the question. *Is the Constitution the act and deed of*

Very truly, yours, HENRY A. *To John W. Forney, David Webster, Dougherty, E. G. Webb, Esqrs., Co.*

information is obtained. Dr. Beuell's remedies generally have them for distribution gratis for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. Beuell, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, sold by Z. D. Gilman, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and by all dealers in medicine.

BOOK. Pamphlet, and Job Printing, neatly bound, by **BEUELL & BLANCHARD**, corner of Indiana and Second street, Washington, D. C.